

Iron County Register

E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 30.
IRONTON, : : JAN. 30, 1890.

The Salem Leader is now a six-column-quarto—a neat and readable paper. We congratulate it for taking a good step forward in the march to excellence.

The Bonne Terre Register says that no decent man can be elected to office in Perry county. This is not "in the exact language of its own words," but it's the meaning. How is it, Messrs. Sins and Republicans?

In free-trade England printers average \$10 a week in wages; in "protected" Germany they average \$4.60 a week. In free-trade England the city laborer, not a skilled workman, averages \$4.50 a week; in "protected" France, \$3.25; in "protected" Germany, \$1.

Dunham Prospect-News: "James C. Noel has been appointed register of the land office, vice Jacob T. Ake, removed. President Cleveland allowed Mr. Ake's Republican predecessor to serve out his time, but the hungry Republicans couldn't show Mr. Ake a like courtesy."

Martin Irons, the famous labor agitator of 1886, is now a quiet farmer in Oregon county. We say "quiet," because he was married on the 21st inst., and no doubt ere thus has learned a lesson on the art of holding his tongue and temper that even the Great Strike could not teach him.

Cape Girardeau New Era: "It is unlawful to exhibit a bear on the public highways in this State unless the bear be in a cage. We mention this fact for the enlightenment of the officers of the law. We understand that a man was leading a couple of the animals around town yesterday. In doing so he was violating a State law and should have been arrested."

When the law governing elections is so amended that a capacity to write and read a ballot before voting is necessary to qualify voters, democracy will no longer reign in the southeast portion of Missouri.—Farmington Democrat.

That is a square, up-and-down, chestnutty Republican lie, and you ought to be ashamed to reproduce it. Take the ignorant, lazy, incapable nigger voters out of the g. o. p., and where would it be?

De Soto has a new newspaper. The name of the paper is The Facts. As a matter of course it is Republican in politics.—Cape Democrat.

Yes; lucas a non lucendo. A recent traveler through Mexico descants not a little on the incongruity of names and facts. He gives us an instance: "Yesterday we passed through a little, dirty, squalid, mud-built village, named St. John of God. Its miserable inhabitants were ragged, unkempt and unwashed unto the third generation; the patriarch, the father and the child. A place further from the scene of the teachings of the water-loving apostle could not well be conceived."

It is a little queer that the State should find a man for being an industrious, frugal citizen. Now, isn't it Dick and Jim start out even in life each earning, say fifty dollars a month. Dick spends his money as fast as he earns it, and at the end of five years he is, financially speaking, just where he started, with not a dollar ahead. He has eaten his cake. But Jim, by frugal living, manages to get along with an expenditure of thirty dollars per month, and the end of five years finds him worth \$200. He has saved his cake, and, because he has saved it, the State demands and takes a slice. Of course, the State can't starve, but it does seem a little out of place that only the useful and forerunning citizen must bear the burden of taxation.

Secretary Windom has had gratifying success thus far in his plans to reduce the Government deposits in the national banks. It would be difficult, however, to keep the deposits at low figures without causing a scarcity of money in trade channels in periods of business activity, unless the Government's income be reduced or the rates offered for bonds advanced. The only sensible and practicable method of meeting the difficulty is by cutting off \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of the annual revenue.—Globe-Democrat, Jan. 20th, 1890.

The Mills bill only reduced tariff taxation \$53,720,447.22, and was denounced by "dampfool" orators, and newspapers, including the Globe-Democrat, as a Free Trade measure, and now comes that paper, and says "The only sensible and practicable method of meeting the difficulty is by" doing the very thing it has all along been denouncing. Nothing better demonstrates the hypocrisy and false pretenses of Republicanism than the above.

The democrats of the tenth district are beginning to look about for a candidate for Congress next fall. Don't bother yourselves, gentlemen, on that subject, for the people of the tenth district believe in protection to American workmen and industries, and will re-elect Wm. M. Kinsey by an overwhelming majority. The Tenth District will never again be represented by a democratic free trader.—Cape Mirror.

Just hold your breath a space, brother, and next fall's election will tell you a different tale. The utter failure of your party to carry out its promises to the deluded farmers and workmen has so opened their eyes as to the blessings (!) of your plutocrat tariff laws, that you will think you have been run over by a cyclone, next November. What! You hypocritically whine to the workingman, feed him on a scant dollar a day, and then tell

him he is blessed in the tariff which fills the pockets of his rich employer at the rate of forty to fifty per cent. per annum? Indeed, you must take the American laborer and farmer for a thrice sodden fool, to attempt to so play again upon his credulity.

The Lead Trust leads nearly all the other "combinations," both in the extent of capital and in the proportion of water which this capital represents. While the Sugar Trust's capitalization is about \$50,000,000, that of the lead pool is \$80,000,000, \$75,000,000 at least of which is understood to be purely fictitious. The profits of this combination are said to be about 50 per cent on the actual capital invested, and yet, as the recent advance made in white lead shows, the profits are not large enough to suit the trust. We hope that the Ways and Means Committee will see its way clear to remove the duties which protect the lead "combination."—Globe-Democrat, Jan. 20th, 1890.

The tariff upon lead is prohibition, being a fraction over 68 per cent ad valorem, ostensibly for the protection of American labor. But while the laborers get \$1.00 a day, the stockholders get 50 per cent on investment. The above editorial will show how it is that the St. Joe Lead Company was enabled to declare 42 per cent dividend and build fifty miles of standard gauge railroad through a rough country, out of its earnings of 1889. Oh! no, the tariff does not foster trusts by limiting competition, nor at all not even though it is patent that there are no trusts save in protected productions. Out of their own mouths shall they be judged.

West Plains Gazette: "The trial of A. H. Livingston for killing William Summers in this city on April 25th, 1889, was called for trial in this place last Monday morning before Judge J. G. Wear, special judge. The trial of this case has been postponed, and put off several times by the state, and never once delayed or objected by the defense, therefore a number of our people thought there would be, perhaps, another hitch this time. Such was not the case, however, and both sides answered ready and the trial was begun in earnest and pushed to an end, which was reached this morning at about 9 o'clock by the jury returning a verdict of not guilty."

As a journalist, wishing to give the news and record transpiring events fairly and truthfully, it becomes our province to say that this verdict was in accordance with the views and opinions of an almost unanimous people who heard the evidence and are acquainted with the facts in the case. Not only is this our province but it is our pleasure to be able to record this verdict. Never in the history of our country has a verdict been rendered with more popular favor. The jury that tried the case were twelve good and honest men who listened patiently to every word of the evidence and rendered a verdict in accordance therewith.

We take the following interesting item from the Fredericktown Plaindealer:

On Monday the Collector of taxes, Henry S. Spiva, in accordance with notice previously given, and demand made for the taxes assessed against R. Hazard for 1889, levied on two thousand pigs of Anchor brand lead for the purpose of making the amount shown by the tax book to be owing by Mr. Hazard. Immediately after the levy was made Mr. Hazard, through his attorneys in St. Louis, sued out a writ of replevin from the U. S. Circuit Court to regain possession of the property levied on. On Thursday a Deputy U. S. Marshal came down, took possession of the property and turned it over to Mr. Hazard. Mr. Spiva's attorneys say that the only thing Mr. Hazard can effect by an action of replevin is a little delay in the collection of the taxes, and that Mr. Hazard will eventually have to pay the whole tax with interest, costs and damages.

For years Mr. Hazard, of the Mine La Motte Company, has resisted the just and lawful demands upon him for State and county taxes. He has appealed to the U. S. Courts, for no other apparent reason than to annoy the officers and delay payment. It is a shame and an outrage, and gives one of many instances where the Federal Courts are made use of to serve the ends of such corporations. Instead of extending the jurisdictions of these courts, they should be restricted. The State Courts, in nine cases out of ten, would more quickly deal out less costly though just as even-handed justice.

Harrison Has Overlooked It.

President Harrison certainly has overlooked the disgraceful exposure of Marshal J. R. Mizzell of the Northern District of Florida, or the infamous Marshal would have been dismissed.

Marshal Mizzell's offense is understood and is clearly pointed by himself in the following letter, written on the 5th of July last, to pack the jury box for the trial of political cases:

C. C. Kink, Esq., DeLand, Florida. Sir: You will at once confer with Mr. Babby and make out a list of fifty or sixty names of true and tried Republicans from your county registration list for jurors in the United States court, and forward same to Hon. P. Walter, Clerk of the United States Court, and it is necessary to have them at once, as you can see. Please acknowledge this. I am yours truly,

JOHN R. MIZZELL, United States Marshal.

Please get the names of parties as near steamboat and railroad stations as possible.

It is possible that President Harrison has not yet seen the foregoing letter, or that he is taking time to select a worthy successor, but he can't refuse to dismiss Mizzell without inviting absolute disfavor upon himself. No man could hold office for a week under any party in the North who stood self-convinced of such a flagrant crime against public justice.—Philadelphia Times.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Farms only, with privilege of paying part or all at any time, and stop interest. No commission charged. Call or address W. M. CREAMER, Farmington, Mo.

Sherman on the Hypothetical Negro.

[St. Louis Republic.] General William Tecumseh Sherman is a prolific as well as a striking writer. Not long ago the Republic published a letter of his on the negro which attracted wide attention. In another letter on the same subject, published elsewhere in this issue, he emphasizes his views. Writing from Goldboro, North Carolina, on March 23, 1865, to a friend in St. Louis, he says:

I am a better judge of what is right and proper touching the negro with whom I deal hourly, than Ben Butler, Sam Giddings, or any mere theorist, dealing with the hypothetical negro of their own creation.

This "hypothetical negro" who so vexed the soul of the hero of the first day's fight at Shiloh has been inflicted on the country ever since, and there is no prospect of early relief from him. The closing sentence of the letter seems to give adequate expression to Sherman's disgust with "Afro-Americanism."

Let those who love niggers better than whites follow me and we will see who loves his country best. A nigger, as such, is a most excellent fellow, but he is not fit to marry, to associate or to vote with me or mine. Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Secure the Shadow Ere the Substance Fade!

I wish to announce to the citizens of the Valley and vicinity that I have refitted my place in Arcadia and can now guarantee my photographs to compare favorably with the best city work. I will make Plain Cabinet Photographs for \$2 per dozen, and Carte de Visites \$1.50 per dozen. Other styles and sizes as low as good work can be done.

W. C. PERKINS.

"OLIVE BRANCH."

In the Interest of Women.

Dr. Kilmer's wonderful specific "Olive Branch," a positive cure for female complaints, sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00, for one month's treatment. No physician required. A certain cure. Consultation free. Address

DR. KILMER & CO., South Bend, Ind. Local agent for Iron County at Ironton, Mrs. Julia James. Call on local agent when at all feasible. 3m

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" hair-dressing. It restores the color to gray hair; promotes a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents the formation of dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a delicate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequalled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for addressing it cannot be surpassed."—Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. It is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's use of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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The New Road Districts.

Iron County Court, December Adjourned Term, 1889. Tuesday, December 24th, 1889. Among others, the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of Redistricting the County under Section 7806, Revised Statutes of 1889.

Now, at this day, the Court proceeds to divide the County of Iron, State of Missouri, into Road Districts under Section 7806, Revised Statutes of 1889.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court that:

ROAD DISTRICT No. 1
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 30, North of Range 4 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North, of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 2
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 30, North of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 3
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 4
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North, of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 5
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Township 33, North, of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 6
Shall be composed of School District No. 3, Townships 32 and 33, North, of Range 3 East, and School District No. 2, Township 33, North, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 7
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 33, North, of Range 4 East, and District No. 3, Township 33 and 34, North of Ranges 4 and 5 East, together with all that part of Ironton and Pilot Knob School Districts, lying outside of the incorporated limits of said towns and unorganized territory as follows: Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34 and 35, Township 34, North, of Range 4 East, and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township 35, North, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 8
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Township 34, North, of Range 3 East, and School District No. 5, Township 34, North, of Range 2 and 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 9
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 3 East, and District No. 4, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 3, Township 35, north, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 10
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 2 East, and District No. 2, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 2 East, and District No. 3, Township 34, north, of Range 2 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 35, north, of Range 2 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 11
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 35, north, of Range 1 East, and District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 1 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 12
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 1 East and 1 West, and District No. 2, Township 34, north, of Ranges 1 and 2 West.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 13
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 1 West, and District No. 2, Township 35, north, of Ranges 1 and 2 West, and District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 2 West.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a newspaper published in the County of Iron, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full and complete copy of the order of the Court as fully as the same appears of record in my office.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said court this 24th day of January, 1890.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Clerk.

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NOTICE TO PICNICERS AND EXCURSIONISTS. Hacks, Spring-Wagons, Single and Double Buggies; Three-Seated Carriages and Two-Seated Carriages, with competent drivers; also, the best of Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen can be had at REASONABLE RATES.

Guardian's Notice of Final Settlement. STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF IRON.
Estate of Reuben C. Legrand, late a minor. Jno. Schwab, Guardian and Curator. In the Probate Court of Iron county.

February Term, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian and curator of the estate of Reuben C. Legrand, late a minor, has made a just and true exhibit of the account between himself and said ward, and filed the same with the Probate Court of Iron county, and that on the third day of the February Term, 1890, thereof, he intends to apply to said court for leave to make final settlement of his accounts, and for his discharge as such.

JOHN SCHWAB,
Jan. 2nd 1890 Guardian and Curator.

To the Public.

Last week, in accordance with our Annual Custom, we extended our HOLIDAY GREETING. This week we are ready for the

BUSINESS 1890.

And desire to call the attention of our friends and patrons to that fact. Our stock of

Seasonable Goods

is very Full and Complete, notwithstanding the late Holiday Rush, for the reason that we are constantly making additions to it. It is superfluous to add that Low Prices will continue to rule at our Store.

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